

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 271, Vol. VI.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.
At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestas, by approved makers
Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grape
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond
Vin: J. K. Z. Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY & CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, scotch twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels: Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Cocoa and felt mattings
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket
China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,

FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Malmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,

DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRO-

VISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS;

GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SAD-

DLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,

LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

VICTORIA JUNCTION HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior stone stabling in course of erection.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Courthouse.

JOHN MARSH

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCHE,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.**JAMES HAZLETT**

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened **EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL**, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with **EVERY CLASS OF GOODS**, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the **FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS** he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs **WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS**, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a **CASH BUYER** in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.**WILLIAM TAYLOR,**
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**
(Wholesale and Retail).**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* * * Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
GREAT BARGAINS!

Just Received,

An assortment of first-class Silver Hunting **LEVER WATCHES**.

By the best London makers—all warranted.

ALSO,

Fine Lot of **JEWELLERY** and **CLOCKS**.

Inspection invited.

E. MURRELL,
Watchmaker, Cromwell.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by **WILLIAMS & HAYES**, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any other portion of the District. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

Cromwell

COME AND SEE

THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS

IN CROMWELL.

J. SOLOMON,Acknowledged by all to be the only **GENUINE CHEAP DRAPER** in the District.**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESSES****NEW STOCK OF SILK DRESSES****NEW WHITE HATS—LADIES', GIRLS', & CHILDREN'S****NEW MILLINERY; BONNETS****NEW TRIMMED HATS—ALL SHAPES****LARGE VARIETY OF PRINTS—ALL COLOURS.****BEAUTIFUL GOODS IN RUFFLES, COLLARS, & LACE SETS.****J. SOLOMON'S STOCK OF****LADIES' MADE-UP DRESSES, COSTUMES, POLONAISES, & TRIMMED HATS****MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.****NEW STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', LADIES', & CHILDREN'S**
BOOTS AND SHOES.**JUST OPENED—****A REALLY FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT OF****MEN'S, YOUTHS', & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS****ETC., SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.—VERY CHEAP.****CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, & PATENT MEDICINES.****SHEEP SHEARS & TURKEY STONES.****JEWELLERY.****ENGLISH LEVER HUNTING WATCHES SELLING A GREAT BARGAIN.****MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING**Under the management of Mrs **SOLOMON.****J. SOLOMON,****CHEAP DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORE.****NEW DISCOVERY!****GREAT RUSH**

TO THE

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—AT—

LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.**GREAT BARGAINS.**

Fancy Dresses, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. Lustres in all shades, 1s 6d
French Merinos, 2s 3d yard. Winceys and Skirtings, 1s and 1s 3d
All-wool Plaid, double width, 3s; single width, 1s 9d
Prints, fast colours, 8d yard. Batiste Cloth for Dresses, 10d yard
Hollands, 8d, 10d, 1s; usual price, 11d, 1s 1d, and 1s 5d
White and Unbleached Calico, yard wide, 6s 9d dozen
Costumes from 22s 6d. Skirts, 7s 6d
Hosiery and Fancy Goods greatly reduced
Stays and Underclothing very cheap
Remnants—Remnants—Remnants
Ladies' Straw Hats from 1s 9d.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Tweed Suits, 39s 6d. Colonial Tweed Suits, 42s 6d
Trousers and Vest, 19s 6d, 25s; Dunedin made, 30s
Tweed Trousers, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s; Corded Tweed, 16s 6d
Mole Trousers, 7s 6d, 8s 6d; best, 1s 6d
Boys' Knicker Suits, 11s 6d. Youths' Eton, 27s 6d, 30s
Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Men's and Boys' Suits
Slightly damaged by Fire.
Knitted Drawers, 6s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d; Cotton ditto, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d
Flannels, 5s 6d, 6s 6d; best, 7s 6d
Heavy Plaid Shirts, 10s 9d—usual price 13s 6d
Plaid Shirts, 8s 6d, worth 11s 6d; 1s 6d, worth 9s 9d; Tweed ditto, 5s 6d
Cape Shirts, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d. Jean Shirts, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d
Felt Hats from 3s. Straw Hats from 1s 9d.

BOOTS. BOOTS.

Ladies' Kid Boots, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d; Slippers, 4s 6d, 5s 6d
Children's Copper-toe Elastic-side Boots, 7s 6d
Dunedin and Christchurch made Watertights, 18s 6d
Elastic Sides, 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d.

ALL GOODS EQUALLY REDUCED.

The above are Cash Prices only, and any goods booked will be charged the usual price.

W. TALBOYS,**LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.**

Cromwell

[A CARD.]

W. JOHNSTON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND

CONVEYANCER,

CROMWELL.**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR-**
ANCE SOCIETY.**RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST**
LIBERAL TERMS.**JAMES MARSHALL,**
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.**SWAN BREWERY,**
CROMWELL.**GOODGER AND KUHTZE,**
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared to supply their unrivalled **XXXX ALES** in any quantity.

Orders left with Mr **G. W. GOODGER**, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.**F. SANSOM, SADDLER**
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr **Raven**, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

HENRICH BEHRENS,
having purchased from Mr **La Fontaine** the business lately carried on by him in Cromwell as

WHEELWRIGHT AND COACH-BUILDER, Begs to announce that he will carry on the same as before, in the premises opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Good work guaranteed; and prices moderate.

Repairs promptly executed.

CO & NIELSEN have themselves of this opportunity. We respectfully beg to invite the public to avail themselves of this opportunity. AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. class of goods shortly expected, we have resolved to sell every Store, and to make room for large consignments our command, during the building of our new Owing to the very limited accommodation at

SAMUEL I
TO THE PUBLIC.
CROMWELL**VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,**

Next door to

Kidd's CROMWELL HOTEL.**ROBERT WISHART,**

General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c., Begs to intimate to the public that he has purchased the business from Mr **EDWARD LINDSAY**, as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, and turning out good substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has purchased the **CART-IRON BFD** for **TRING WHEELS** from Mr **LINDSAY**, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most approved principle.

Light Shoes	-	-	-	12s.
Draught do.	-	-	-	17s.

R. WISHART,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £40 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s; Half-yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

**THE CROMWELL BAKERY.****J. SCOTT,****BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell

COACHING
NOTICE

THOMAS GILMOUR

Begs to announce to the public that after 1st January, 1875, he will run a coach as follows:—

Between Cromwell and CARDRONA, leaving Cromwell every TUESDAY morning and returning every WEDNESDAY afternoon.

Every exertion made to ensure punctuality.

Parcels carried at reasonable rates, and carefulness in delivery, etc., to be depended upon.

SHARES FOR SALE

The Undersigned has for sale:

Elizabetha
Stars
Carrick Waters
Bendigo Deep Tunnels
Lucknows
Colonial Banks.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Sharebroker.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARRICK GREAT QUARTZ TUNNELLING
COMPANY,

To be registered under the Mining Companies Act.

Capital £15,000,
In 60,000 shares of 5s. each.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Mr Logan Mr Taylor Mr Goodger
Mr Grant Mr Lawrence Mr Bennett
Mr Jolly Mr J. Stuart Mr Kidd
Mr Towan Mr S. Williams Mr Richards
Mr Gudgeon Mr Arndt Mr Murrell

TREASURER.

Mr C. E. Gudgeon, Bank of New Zealand.

SECRETARY.

Mr Chas. Colclough, Accountant.

The promoters of this undertaking, being aware that the auriferous resources of the Carrick Range are not being satisfactorily developed, so as to benefit the mining community of the district generally, and feeling confident that a vast amount of hidden wealth lies undeveloped at a great depth in the heart of the auriferous mountain on the surface of which are to be found the Star of the East, Heart of Oak, Elizabeth, and at least 20 other gold-bearing reefs, confidently present this prospectus to the favourable consideration of the public.

It is proposed to penetrate the Border Chief hill by a tunnel from Smith's Gully, near the junction of the two branches of that gully, to a distance of about 1500 yards in a south-westerly direction, crossing at a vast depth all the reefs and leaders between the Border Chief and the Heart of Oak claims, under which last claim the tunnel will be about 1500 feet in depth.

In consequence of the extensive character of the above undertaking, it is determined to procure a first-class rock-drill, which it is confidently believed will revolutionise the present tedious and expensive method of piercing rock.

The promoters have made application for a special area of ground, and as a large number of persons will avail themselves of the share list now presented, they have every confidence of a favourable reply from the Government. They ask 150 yards on each side of the tunnel for its whole length.

The facilities for carrying on extensive quartz crushing works at the mouth of the proposed tunnel are excellent, and as there is a probability of such works being extensive in the event of a successful prosecution of the proposed undertaking, it is of importance that attention should be directed to it.

Being aware of the great success achieved by the promoters of a scheme of a similar character at Bendigo, and also knowing that similar schemes have met with marked success at the Thames, the promoters have considerable confidence in offering the present speculation to the public. They have no hesitation in declaring it the most promising speculation that has yet appeared for acceptance by the public, whether viewed as one for individual profit or as one contributing to solve the great question of the value of quartz reefs at the greatest depths obtainable by tunnel.

The promoters do not seek any compensation excepting a refund of trifling preliminary expenses, so that all money called up will be actually expended in prosecuting the work.

The first known reef will be crossed at (say) 400 feet, being the "Border Chief," which yielded at the rate of six ounces to the ton on the top; after which other reefs may be crossed at every ten to fifty feet, as per surface indications.

The share list will remain open at Cromwell, Quartzville, and Dunedin, and applications will be proportionately allotted, without any exceptions.

A deposit of one penny per share must accompany each application, and a halfpenny must be paid on allotment, after which monthly calls of one halfpenny, (and not exceeding one penny without special resolution of shareholders,) shall be payable towards carrying on the works.

Applications to be made, enclosing deposit, to Mr BENNETT, Quartzville; W. O. BALL, Dunedin; or to the undersigned, Cromwell.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May, 1870.

Queenstown

D. POWELL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
AND ACCOUNTANTS,
QUEENSTOWN.

All auction sales, commissions, or agencies entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

Account sales and cash rendered without delay.

Sale of Horses, Cattle, and General Merchandise in our new Auction Bazaar,

EVERY SATURDAY.

D. P. & Co. have been favoured with agencies from several of the First Business Houses in Dunedin. Price lists and samples always on hand. Wool received, stored, and forwarded for sale to Dunedin.

Agent in Cromwell:

CHARLES COLCLOUGH.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Alberttown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERT TOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very extensive improvements in the above old establishment, and can now offer unrivalled accommodation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember that they can still make themselves perfectly at home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERT TOWN.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.R.—District Post Office.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

153 CHARLES PEAKE.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,

General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to

QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ADAMS'S GULLY COAL-PIT,
BANNOCKBURN.

GEORGE COCKBURN

Begs to inform the Inhabitants of the Cromwell and Bannockburn Districts that he has opened a Coal-Pit as above, and is prepared to supply Coal of first-class quality and in any quantity at lowest current rates.

Large consumers contracted with on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to intimate that in future an EXPRESS will leave Quartzville every FRIDAY MORNING for Cromwell, returning the same EVENING.

Leaves Quartzville at 9; Leaves Cromwell at 5. Passengers and Parcels carried.

CHARLES PEAKE.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC
LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

LOUIS HOTOP,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA.

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

A Bold Swimmer.

(From the Home News.)

Amongst the passengers by the Queen, a steamer belonging to the National Company, on her last voyage from New York, was a Captain Paul Boynton, of the New Jersey Coastguard, a professional diver. When the Queen had got two or three hundred miles from New York, Captain Boynton, if we are to believe what we hear, declared his intention of jumping overboard and swimming back, in order to test a peculiar apparatus for floating to which he was quite anxious to trust his life. The captain of the steamer, however, would not permit what he regarded as a perfectly suicidal proceeding, and so the professional diver, sorely against his will, was not allowed to throw himself into the sea. Instead of repining over the restraint to which he was subjected, Boynton sought to make converts in favour of the invention he desired to experiment with, and when the Queen was about seven miles off the Irish coast he obtained leave of absence in the fashion he required from the captain. Instead of selecting a calm day and a warm sunshine for his first plunge, Boynton launched himself into the deep at half-past nine o'clock on a dark night, with a gale blowing. As he dropped into the waves the steamer forged ahead. "All right, captain," roared the adventurer cheerily, and was then lost sight of in the tossing waste of waters amidst the breathless astonishment of the passengers. A hero never drowns. Captain Boynton turned up in Cork next evening not a bit the worse of his adventure. And yet, as may be easily surmised, he had no fair weather time of it. Whilst the houses were shaking and slates were being blown off roofs in London, this bold swimmer was alone upon the stormy sea, encased in his magic dress, carried up and down the alternate hills and valleys of the ocean until he confesses to feeling for the first time in his life sea-sick. No steward was available during the hour of trial; but then, on the other hand, there was no confined cabin to aggravate his sufferings. As he neared the coast the tempest increased in violence. He was close to the cliffs of Baltimore, where "some idea of the heavy sea on may be gathered from the fact that at one moment, having mounted on the top of a huge wave, he seemed to be on a level with the cliff tops, the next instant he was hurled down into an abyss of a hundred feet, shut in by high walls of water. "In this frightful manner he was tossed for more than an hour. At length, having been seven hours in the water, and having swum over thirty miles, Captain Boynton steered himself into harbour, and got to Skibbereen, where he posted a number of letters entrusted to him for the purpose by the passengers of the steamer. The achievement of the professional diver was intended to illustrate the advantages and capabilities of a costume by which a man becomes as it were his own ship, and is quite independent of steamers or packet-vessels. When an entrance is effected into these garments and they are inflated properly, it is almost impossible for the tenant of the suit of safety to come to grief. He must float whether he will or no. It is also arranged, we believe, in compartments, so that if there was a leak in any one quarter he would still have nothing to fear except whatever inconvenience he might suffer from being slightly out of trim. He possesses the power of steering and sculling himself, being furnished with a paddle for the purpose. As when one jumps from a steamer into the Atlantic it is impossible to tell how long one may remain in the Atlantic, the voyager of the future must be provided with food. He carries a bag of sustenance sufficient to last him ten days, but he must be prepared for other contingencies besides those of hunger and thirst. Knocking about the sea, he might be run down by a careless ship, and so he has a lantern to affix to his head-piece, which he can also, we are informed, use as a reading-lamp. For a small library would seem to form a part of his equipment. Again, who knows but he may stumble against a shark, and so we have him armed with an axe and a long knife. He furthermore bears a flag, and can hoist the Stars and Stripes; while, when tired of paddling, he can erect a sail as readily as a nautilus.

An experienced American editor pays a high and deserved compliment to the fair patrons of the press. "Women," he says, "are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been editor for forty years, and never lost a dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay and no pay at all than all the rest put together."

There died in the Picton hospital the other day a man named Philip Waite, who, not many years ago, had money sufficient to spend £900 in a spree in a fortnight at Melbourne. He was the first man to drive sheep from South Australia overland to Melbourne.

This is how they do it in America:—Dr Frank Cowan, a well-known member of the American press, having in his own journal treated the editor of a contemporary to some red-hot arguments, interspersed with strong personalities, forwarded him, with a copy of his journal, by the same post, the accompanying letter:—"To A. C. Havistick, Esq. Dear Sir,—Do not become offended at my squib, it advertises both of us. Answer it in your next issue. If you cannot spare the time I will write you a reply, and only charge you five cents a line for it. Please inform me by return mail whether I shall write reply.—Yours truly, Frank Cowan."

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
YOUNG AUSTRALIAN QUARTZ MINING
COMPANY,
CARRICK RANGE.

Registered under the Mining Companies Act,
1872.
Capital £9000, in 1800 Shares, of £5 each.

The Proprietors of the Mine, Messrs Williams and Edwards, who have both been long and favourably known in the district as thoroughly practical and competent quartz miners, intend offering about 800 of these Shares to the public.

It is admitted by all acquainted with the Carrick Range that this is by far the most valuable mine in the district. It has been thoroughly opened up and prospected, and a Lease of Ten Acres has been secured.

The mine was taken up by the present proprietors in November 1872. During 1873, after it had been prospected by shaft, a tunnel was put in and the reef cut at about 85 feet from the surface; 700 tons were taken out and crushed, with a yield of 752½ ozs., or an average of 21½ dwts. per ton. The mine being situated a distance of two miles from any mill, and cartage being a very serious item, it was determined to erect crushing machinery on the ground. The Conroy's Gully mill—a first-class plant, supplied by Messrs Kincaid, McQueen, and Co. of Dunedin—was purchased, and has been erected on the ground at a cost of about £1000. During 1874, from six to ten men were employed in prospecting and opening up the mine. A distance of 250 feet has been driven along the reef, rises have been put up at intervals of about 40 feet, and two shafts sunk with the reef to the water level, 93 feet below the present workings. The only stone crushed during the present season was taken from these prospecting drives in different parts of the mine. The quantity crushed was 150 tons, which gave 187 ozs. 2 dwts., or nearly 25 dwts. per ton.

The height of stone over head along the 250 feet driven is 80 feet. Of this about one-half has been taken out and crushed with the result already stated. Two shafts have also been sunk 93 feet below the present level to the water; the reef all through, where opened up, runs from eighteen inches to six feet in depth.

During the progress of the work last year, a second reef was discovered, running parallel to the other, at a distance of forty feet; and this was driven along for some length. The reef averaged two feet in thickness, and gave prospects of from twelve to fifteen pennyweights per ton. None of this was crushed, as the mill was then in course of erection.

The mine is situated close to the termination of the Carrick Water Company's race, and sufficient water is now available to drive the mill; and as the latter is placed close to the mouth of the tunnel, working expenses will be very light. Six dwts. per ton is considered an ample margin to cover the cost of raising and crushing. The proprietors estimate that there is sufficient stone in sight to keep the mill going for three years, with most of the dead work done. A shaft has been sunk in the Company's lease about 100 feet from the end of the present workings, and the reef, with similar prospects, has been struck at a depth of 60 feet from the surface.

Mr Samuel Williams, one of the proprietors, so well known as a mine manager at Bendigo and the Carrick, will continue as manager of the mine. He intends, while the present stone is being worked, to put in a tunnel which would strike the reef about 300 feet deeper than the present level; it would not be a very long one, as the nature of the country presents unusual facilities for this purpose.

The shares will be issued fully paid up, with the mine and plant free from all liabilities. Of the 1800 shares the present proprietors will retain 800. 200 will be set aside as a reserve fund, and the dividends from these allowed to accumulate, so that there will be no need for calls, the fear of which deters so many from speculating in mining property. The remaining 800 will be placed in the market.

Applications for Shares to be made to Mr M. W. HAWKINS, Broker, Dunedin; or to
JAMES MARSHALL,
Mining Agent, Cromwell.

NOTICE.

I hereby authorise C. W. WRIGHT to Collect all Debts due to me.

ISAAC WRIGHT.

All Debts now due to Mr ISAAC WRIGHT must be paid to me without delay, or proceedings will be taken to recover the same without further notice.

C. W. WRIGHT.

January 12, 1875.

£3 REWARD.

LOST from the Nevis Flat, one BAY HORSE, branded A R on Near Shoulder.

The above reward will be paid on delivery at Mr Adam Spence's Store, Nevis Crossing.

JAS. McFETTER.

Cromwell, Dec. 22, 1874.

To W. L. SIMPSON, Esq., District Land Officer, Clyde.

SIR,—I hereby make application for a piece of land, 100 yards by 100 yards, for quarrying purposes, at a point situated on the eastern side of the road from Cromwell to Quartz Reef Point, and about 130 yards to the north of the District Engineer's house.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Builder, Cromwell.

CROMWELL WATERWORKS.

Under authority of the Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Plan and Book of Reference required by the above Act, showing the properties about to be acquired by the Corporation for carrying out the proposed Waterworks, and the positions and the names of the present occupiers of the same, have been deposited at the Office of the Town Council, and may be inspected during reasonable hours for a period of three calendar months from the date hereof.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

9th January 1875.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

£2000.
Under authority of the Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872.

The CORPORATION of CROMWELL is prepared to receive Applications for 40 DEBENTURES of £50 each, at the minimum price of £48 each, up to the 10th of February 1875.

A deposit of £5 per debenture must be paid on application, and balance before noon on 10th February, from which date each debenture will bear interest.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

Applications will be duly numbered on receipt, and will be dealt with consecutively.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

AT CROMWELL.

MR GEORGE FACHE, (Liquidator of the Estate of the Alta Quartz Company, Registered), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, as above, the whole of the perfect and valuable Plant and other effects of the
ALTA QUARTZ COMPANY,
(REGISTERED).

The property includes

A Quartz Crushing Battery of Ten Stamps, with Copper-plate and Blanket Tables complete, in good working order; Spare Stampers, Rod Shoes, False Bottoms, Lining, Spur Wheels, and other gear; Turbine Wheel, 145 feet of Iron Piping, Amalgamating Barrel, Shaking Table, Sluice-boxes, and Patent Ripples, 500 Pards, Hardwood Tramway (iron plated), Trucks; Wood and Iron House, 13 x 10, Blacksmith's Shop, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, Mining Timber, Manilla Rope; and a Large Lot of Miscellaneous Property.

Terms and conditions at time of Sale.

N.B.—The Liquidator respectfully draws the attention of Speculators, Quartz Reef Proprietors, and others to this Sale, and deems it unnecessary to state the sale will be genuine, and

WITHOUT RESERVE,

the object being to effect a winding-up of the Company.

The Plant is perfect in every particular, and considered to be one of the best in the Province.

GEORGE FACHE,
Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

MONDAY, 25th JANUARY.

Immediately after the Sale of the Alta Company's Machinery.

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE, CROMWELL.

MR GEORGE FACHE has been instructed by the Cromwell School Committee to sell by auction, on the ground, on the above date,

The Building known as the Old School-house, together with Water-closet and large Heating Stove.

Terms Cash.

FOR SALE.

A SHARE in WESTMORELAND WATER-RACE, CLAIM, and TOOLS.

Apply to

THOMAS ESCOTT,
Willow Cottage.

FOR SALE.

The IRON FLUMING across the Clutha River, erected by Mr Jules La Fontaine; with a right to one sluice-head of water from Firewood Creek, sluice-boxes, tools, &c.

For particulars apply to

JAS. MARSHALL.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION of CROWN LANDS.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons occupying Crown Lands without authority will be proceeded against.

J. T. THOMSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands Office,
Dunedin, 30th Dec. 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mining Lease Application of GEORGE B. DOUGLAS, for 16 acres of Land situate at Bendigo Gully, has been WITHDRAWN, and the land is open for occupation by holders of miners' rights, business licenses, &c.

D. REID,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 5th January 1875.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that applications of whatsoever nature relating to Goldfields or Gold Mining matters, will only be considered by the Government when forwarded through the Warden of the District in which the applications are made, and to which the applications refer.

D. MACKELLAR,
Goldfields Secretary.
January 11, 1875.

I, THE Undersigned, hereby make application to Register the "YOUNG AUSTRALIAN COMPANY," as a Limited Company, under the provisions of the "Mining Companies Act, 1872."

The name of the Company is to be the Young Australian Company.

The place of operations is at Carrick Range.

The registered office of the Company will be at Cromwell.

The nominal capital of the Company is £9000, in 1800 shares of £5 each.

The number of shares subscribed for is 1800, being the entire number of shares in the Company.

The number of paid-up shares is 1800.

The amount already paid up is nominally £9000.

The name of the manager is James Marshall.

The names and addresses and occupations of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

Samuel Williams, Carrick Range, miner,
900 shares.

John Edwards, Carrick Range, miner,
900 shares.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1875.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Manager.

I, James Marshall, do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. I am the Manager of the said intended Company.

2. The above statement is to the best of my belief and knowledge true in every particular. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

Taken before me, this 9th day of January, 1875.—DAVID A. JOLLY, J.P.

ELIZABETH QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

The regular Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will take place at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, 23rd January 1875, at 3 o'clock p.m.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

ELIZABETH QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

A Fifth Call of 3s. per Share has been made payable on WEDNESDAY, 10th February 1875, at the Office of the Manager, Melmore-terrace, Cromwell.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on MONDAY, 5th January, at 6 p.m.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Manager.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the BENDIGO DEEP LEVEL COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on TUESDAY, 26th January, at 6 p.m.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Manager.

BANNOCKBURN AND CARRICK RANGE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Association is adjourned to WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th January.

A full attendance is respectfully requested, as President and Committee for the ensuing year will be elected.

JOSEPH L. MOORE,
President.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE, S.C., No. 535.

Installation of Officers in above Lodge will take place on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the R.W.M.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS owing to the present Proprietary of this Newspaper must be settled on or before WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February proximo, as on that day a change in the Proprietorship is to take place.

J. A. MATTHEWS.

Argus Office, Cromwell, Jan. 18, 1875.

DEATH.

On Sunday, 17th inst., at the Dunstan Hospital, JOHN MUNRO, of the Nevis, aged 28.—[The funeral will leave Mr J. Marsh's Bridge Hotel for the Cromwell Cemetery at 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday. Friends will please accept this intimation.]

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

It is with feelings of very deep regret we make the announcement that typhoid fever has this year again made its appearance in Cromwell. The townspeople have all along been flattering themselves that another visitation would be spared them, and have been doing so for a variety of reasons, apparently sufficiently good to justify the fond hope. Chief of these were the facts that the summer has been an especially mild one, the heat never having made even a close approach in intensity and strength to that of last year, and that certainly energetic measures were taken and have been kept up by the corporate authorities to secure the cleanliness of the town. But the fond hope was a false one. The fever, beyond all doubt, is here, and, according to all evidence, has arisen amongst us. Two young girls, just in the dawn of womanhood, and members of one family, have been stricken by the fell disease. The fact stares us in the face, and cannot be got rid of. We can hope and pray no such sad experience as that of 1874 will darken Cromwell's page in the history of 1875, and perhaps also we can do more,—we can strive to prevent it. And we may give the Town Council, or the Board of Health we may call it in this connection, credit to some extent. When the thing became known yesterday, they promptly met, and evinced a determination to bestir themselves. What they did or resolved to do, we only know in part. They went on a round of inspection through the town, and afterwards they met, but we are unable to give particulars of the result. But we are informed that what they saw was sufficient to cause them to give the police instructions to prosecute in one or two instances; although in the large majority of cases the premises they visited were in a fairly satisfactory state of cleanliness. Surely there can be no occasion to urge precautionary measures on the citizens of Cromwell. Cleanliness is our salvation, dirt is our damnation, to put it somewhat strongly. And we are forced to confess that all has not been as it should be. Our municipal rulers have done their duty, but we think it may safely be declared that their efforts have not been seconded by the citizens so warmly or energetically as they should have been. That police prosecution has been deemed necessary is an evidence of this. Perhaps it may be that the disease will spread no further, but all past experience goes to show that such good fortune is hardly to be expected. Let it be remembered the fever is known as an autumn fever, and that last year it arose at a later date,—or, at least, the first death from it occurred later, causing attention to be then directed to the matter. We believe we are correct in saying not until quite a month later did any alarm begin to be felt, or any great degree of sickness begin to manifest itself. And, remembering this, our townspeople will surely see the necessity, individually and collectively,

of doing all in their power to stop the march of the disease which has given us every reason to call itself the dread destroyer. The Town Council has met and done something, we do not know what, but we will do them the credit of supposing that it is something worthy of the occasion which has given need for it, and it is now a duty which cannot be too strongly urged upon the citizens that they aid their Council in all willingness and with a thorough estimate of the value of such aid.

The Escort left Clyde yesterday morning for Dunedin. The unfortunate mail arrangements prevent us receiving the usual official statement of gold forwarded, but from a private source we learn that the respective amounts are as follows:—Queenstown, 1000 ounces; Arrow, 977; Cardrona, 574; and Cromwell, 4420 ounces. Clyde's return, of course, we have not learnt.

There was a good attendance of the members of the new School Committee at their first meeting, which was held in the schoolroom on Monday evening last. Mr John Marsh was elected Chairman of Committee, and Mr Edward Murrell was chosen as Secretary and Treasurer. Amongst the business transacted was arranging for the auction sale (which is advertised elsewhere) of the old school-building, and the decision to sue defaulters in the matter of school-fees. The second Thursday in each month was appointed as the date for Committee meetings. Some discussion took place as to getting up lectures in aid of the school funds, and it was decided to invite Mr T. Fergus and the Rev. Mr B. Drake to deliver lectures for the object specified.

The Athenæum Committee held a meeting on Tuesday evening last. The most important matter of business transacted was with regard to building the permanent addition (as originally contemplated) to the Hall. It was thought advisable to proceed with this at once, the cost being estimated at £700; and Messrs Preshaw and Jolly were appointed a sub-committee to make monetary arrangements in connection therewith. The meeting got through a deal of business, which we shall probably report in detail in our next issue.

Good news came in on Saturday from the Lucknow tunnel, good stone having been struck,—or stone which has, at any rate, every appearance of being fairly rich, and indeed gives a good prospect in small hand-crushings. We are not in a position to say much more concerning it, but probably will be better informed before next publication.

Several mining companies are advertised to hold their half-yearly meetings at different dates shortly. The Benmoreburn Miners' Association meeting, previously advertised for to-morrow evening, is now postponed for a week.

The new mail arrangements have caused the non-insertion of several advertisements in late issues. One we received last Tuesday morning gave notice of a call due in the Caledonian Quartz Mining Company, on the 13th, and this of course it was useless to insert this week. Advertisers, therefore, must accept this statement as an explanation of the non-appearance of their favours.

We are requested to state that in consequence of the Masonic Ball occurring to-morrow evening, the usual fortnightly meeting of the Fire Brigade will not take place.

A farewell complimentary supper was given to Mr Isaac Wright—who is about to leave Cromwell after upwards of twelve years' residence—by a number of his fellow-townsmen on Saturday evening, at the Cromwell Hotel. About five-and-twenty gentlemen were present, and among them we observed a number of our leading citizens. The chair was occupied by his Worship the Mayor (Mr D. A. Jolly, J.P.); the guest of the evening having a place on his right, and the Rev. Mr Jones, Church of England Curate, was accommodated with a chair on his left. Mr Thomas Fergus, resident District Engineer, filled the position of vice-chairman. An excellent supper, prepared and served in Mrs Kidd's best style, was partaken of by the company, after which the cloth was cleared and the discussion of the various toasts proceeded with. "The Queen" was given by the Chairman, and was followed by "The Superintendent and Provincial Council," proposed by Mr James Taylor and responded by the Vice-Chairman. "The Mayor and Corporation of Cromwell," proposed by the Vice-Chairman, was acknowledged by his Worship the Mayor. In proposing the health of the worthy guest of the evening, the Chairman alluded to Mr Wright's long residence in the town and to his approaching departure, and spoke in complimentary terms of the high character borne by that gentleman as an energetic citizen and a good neighbour. The Chairman expressed a hope that Mr Wright and family might long be spared to enjoy the fruits of their industry whilst engaged in business pursuits here, and concluded by heartily wishing them God-speed in whatever sphere they may enter upon in the future. The toast was received with musical honours.—Mr Wright responded in appropriate and feeling terms, remarking that the period of his sojourn in Cromwell would ever be remembered by himself and family as the brightest page in the book of their memory, and he should cherish through life the remembrance of the many happy days they had spent and the many kind friends to whom they were about to bid farewell.—The Rev. Mr Jones desired publicly to thank Mr Wright for the valuable services rendered by him in connection with the Church of England in Cromwell.—The other toasts given were as follows:—"The Commercial and Banking Interests," proposed by Mr James Stuart, and responded to by Mr Preshaw, of the Bank of New South Wales; "The Mining and Agricultural Interests," proposed by Mr Taylor, and responded to by Mr Colatough; "The Press," proposed by Mr W. Johnston, barrister, and responded to by Mr J. A. Matthews; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr B. R. Baird, and acknowledged by Mr M. Gall.

The Kawarau Gorge householders elected as a School Committee for 1875 the whole of the members of the previous Committee afresh.

We are requested by Mr Nicholas, our local postmaster, to state that in future mails for Dunedin will close in Cromwell at half-past two on the mail days, instead of at three as heretofore.

Chloride of lime, we believe, is to be obtained, free of charge, from the Town Clerk. The necessity for its use was mentioned at a Council meeting a week or two ago, in anticipation of the possibility of a return of the fever epidemic, and now that actual fever cases have occurred, the necessity has become the stronger for its use throughout the town.

It is with much regret that we record the decease on Tuesday last, after a lingering and painful illness, of Mrs Wright, wife of Mr John Wright of this town. The deceased lady had long been afflicted with a very severe malady, viz., cancer in the jaw, and for a length of time all hopes of her recovery had been given up. Mrs Wright was universally respected, and her death will be deplored by a large circle of friends. The funeral took place on Thursday.

Subscribers to Messrs Reith and Wilkie's art union are informed that the books have arrived, and are now lying at this office for distribution.

The installation of officers in the Masonic Lodge is to take place on Wednesday. The invitation ball is to take place in the evening, when it is expected there will be a remarkably good attendance. The Clyde Brass Band is to provide the music, we believe.

During the late flood, a Chinaman was drowned at the Matatapu. Twenty-two of the Chinese took the body to the Arrow, carrying it twenty-eight miles, and an inquest was held. The evidence showed that he fell from a wooden crossing, and was drowned in sight of his mates. The verdict returned was "accidentally drowned," and the jury commended the conduct of the Chinese.

Mr John Munro, a miner well known and highly respected in the Nevis district, died at the Dunstan Hospital on Sunday night, of chest disease. The body will be interred in the Cromwell cemetery to-morrow.

On the return of Father Coleman from the Home country, a presentation was made to him of a purse containing 210 sovereigns. The rev. gentleman at once presented the sum to the Right Rev. Bishop Moran, with the following explanation:—"It was necessary to have schools and a house for the Christian Brothers. A purse of sovereigns was very useful, and like other people, he could find a use for it.—(Laughter.) But he did not want money. He knew that as long as he laboured faithfully for the Catholics of this diocese, or any other Catholic people, that he should never want for the necessities of life. He begged to offer the 210 sovereigns they had presented him to His Lordship as the foundation of a fund to procure suitable provision for the accommodation of the Christian Brothers when they came here.—(Great applause.) But he would retain the purse as a memento of their kindness."—During his reply, also, Father Coleman stated that he had seen the Holy Father, who was a prisoner in the Vatican, and he had given his blessing to be bestowed on this diocese.

The case of Turnbull v. Mackay and Gillies, a libel action brought by the present Provincial Treasurer against the proprietor and late editor of the *Bruce Herald*, will not come before the Supreme Court, having been arranged by arbitration.

In connection with the burning of the Cospatrik, the *Daily Times* mentions that a well-known publican in George-street has just received notice by the San Francisco mail that a niece of his had taken her passage in the ill-fated ship. She was shipped for Dunedin, and was informed by the agents that she would be forwarded from Auckland by train, and that the fare was only 30s.

Mr J. C. Brown, M.H.R., has telegraphed as follows to the *Tuapeka Times*:—"Cardwell, Queensland, January 3, 1875. There is much sickness at the diggings. Numbers are dying, and many returning. There are no fresh discoveries. The ground is all alluvial, and quickly exhausted. Caution people against coming."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 7.57 p.m.

In reference to the question of night licenses, the Commissioners decided on Friday that all hotels must close at 10 p.m. Mr Haggitt intimated his intention to appeal on behalf of the proprietor of the Criterion.

A portion of Strachan's Victoria Brewery was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. It was insured to the extent of £1250, viz., £500 in the Standard and £750 in the Royal; but this amount does not nearly represent Strachan's loss.

In the course of an eloquent sermon at St. Joseph's last night, Bishop Moran spoke in terms of strong disapproval of the efforts of temperance advocates, and recommended the prohibition of the use of wine and spirituous liquors.

A fatal accident occurred at the Waitaki yesterday. An express, taking the Jenny Anderson troupe from Oamaru and Timaru upset while crossing the Waitaki. Miss Anderson, the magicienne, was drowned, and the other members of the troupe were only rescued with the greatest difficulty. Miss Anderson's body was recovered.

HOKITIKA, January 15.

An alarming thunderstorm occurred last night, culminating in some fearful flashes of electric fluid, which struck the Fire Brigade engine-house and watch-tower, setting them on fire. The buildings were burnt down, and the engine was saved with difficulty.

NAPIER, January 18.

George Irvine, eldest son of the Rev. D'Arcy Irvine, head master of the Napier Grammar School, cut his throat yesterday

afternoon. The supposed cause of the act was temporary insanity through over-study; the young man had been studying hard for University honours preparatory to entering the Church. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

AUCKLAND, January 16.

Reports are current that gold has been discovered at Hokianga. The news is exciting considerable attention. It is stated that good quartz reefs have been found.

ARROWTOWN.

MONDAY, January 18.

The Secretary for Goldfields and Professor Ulrich, accompanied by Mr Warden Beetham and Mr Cope, returned from Skippers reefs to Queenstown on Saturday night. Professor Ulrich considers the prospects of the country generally good for gold, but is of opinion the reefs are too massive to be rich, and recommends them being penetrated at lower levels.

The Professor visited the Nugget and Cornish mine at Upper Shotover, and liked its general appearance as a gold-bearing reef. The prospects appeared better than those of any other mine at the Shotover.

Very little could be seen of the Skippers reefs, and only Southberg's mine could be entered. Everything was found in a state of ruin at the Phoenix mine.

To-day the Professor visited the old Criterion mine on the Arrow River this morning, and states that he does not see why it should not be worked.

The party will also visit the copper lode at Moke Creek.

WATERWORKS DEBENTURES.

(Communicated.)

The Corporation having received no tenders for its Waterworks debentures gives at first sight the impression that they are not a desirable investment. On looking, however, more closely into the matter, it is evident that, as we frequently find through life, first impressions are not to be relied on. We find that no minimum was fixed until the last moment, thereby giving the public the opportunity of offering any sum, however small, for a debenture; and we are therefore driven to one of two conclusions—either that there is no money in the district to lend, or that the capitalists do not fully understand what is offered to them. The latter hypothesis I assume to be the correct one, and it has the elements of probability. Removed as we are from the arena of large money transactions, the nature of a debenture may be a puzzle to many of us. I will, Sir, with your permission, give a few words of explanation on the principle of borrowing by debenture, and I hope that those who already understand it will not object to the occupation of a portion of your space for the information of the uninitiated.

There are two modes adopted for borrowing money for enterprises, viz., by stock and by debenture. In stock the interest is simply the net profit of the enterprise, and is extremely variable, consequently undesirable to those who require a fixed income. Debentures meet the requirements of that class of persons, as the interest is fixed, let the value of the debenture alter as it may. For this reason debenture bonds are a favourite mode of raising money, but it must be remembered that some enterprises could not work in debentures—I mean those that rely upon their own success for the money wherewith to pay interest. The interest must be derivable from some independent source. Thus, the British funds rely upon the taxation of the public; or, in other words, are guaranteed by the nation. Our Public Works and Immigration Scheme debentures rely upon taxation of the people, otherwise called the security of the Colony. The Cromwell Waterworks loan relies upon legislative power to tax the property in Cromwell to the extent of 1s. 3d. in the pound. It will from these examples be seen that the interest on a debenture is secured in a manner far superior to that of any share stock.

Now we come to the terminability or maturity of a debenture. Some are interminable, as the English funds (yet the best in the world); others are for such periods as the circumstances under which the several loans required may dictate. But the period of currency is of little or no moment to the purchaser: the grand object is to get as large an interest as is consistent with a secure investment. The debenture bond will always sell in the market, and no description of property is so closely valued or more easily bought and sold. The funds in England are quoted at 2s. 6d. per £100, and who, if he wanted money, would complain at losing 2s. 6d. on that amount? You may buy again the next hour if you wish. Yet these debentures never mature.

We will take the Cromwell Waterworks Loan and ascertain what sort of security is offered. We find that the Act under which the loan is authorised gives power to levy a special rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound. This rate will realise an income of £400 a year as Cromwell now exists, and will of course increase with the prosperity of the town; yet £140 per annum will pay the interest on the debentures. It is therefore evident that the security is ample. The security being therefore good, the rate of interest should be low (high interest means bad security). But the Corporation, apparently desirous of putting a good thing before the people, gives not only good security but good interest. It is certainly better than 5 or 6 per cent. for money deposited in a Bank.

We must now direct our attention to the value of money, and discover what interest the Waterworks loan offers by paying 7 per

cent. on debentures which will be given away for £96. It will take 13½ years for the holder of a debenture to get his money returned to him at simple interest. Had the Corporation offered 7½ per cent. and sold at £100, it would have required 13½ years to do so. It therefore follows that the bonds are very nearly equal to 7½ per cent. What have we now arrived at? Simply good security and 7½ per cent. for money: this is really what is meant by those debentures.

The Corporation will of course, in order to provide for a repayment of the capital at the end of the term, cause a sinking fund to accumulate, which, with compound interest, will have absorbed by purchase all the debentures in thirty years. To accomplish this a comparatively small sum will require to be set apart for the purpose, and the fund may not require to be started for some ten or fifteen years, so that the larger population that may then be expected to live in the town may pay its proper share of the cost of a necessary work. Of course the sooner the sinking fund is commenced, the smaller the demand on the ratepayers will be as we approach the close of the term—or, in other words, the heavier we tax ourselves, the lighter our successors.

I have found it difficult to avoid repetition in giving the above outline of the principles on which money is borrowed by debenture, as the whole matter is so completely dovetailed into the law of supply and demand that the same results keep continually presenting themselves. I trust, however, that no one who reads these remarks will fail to understand that, as an investment for money, the Cromwell Waterworks loan is superior to many more pretentious schemes, both as regards the interest offered and the security.

MR ULRICH'S VISIT.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were spent by Professor Ulrich in an examination of the Carrick and neighbourhood. Without particularizing we may simply state Mr Ulrich formed a very favourable opinion of the reefing resources of that district. While there remains, of course, much to be required to bring the method of working the claims and mills up to the Victorian standard, he was more favourably impressed with what he saw in the way of method and management on the Carrick than on Bendigo, and he complimented the mining managers in several instances. Monday he spent among the claims low down on the hill, that is to say, as far up as the Star; on Tuesday he visited the higher claims,—the Young Australian, Leader, and so on,—and also went as far as Paddy's gully; while on Wednesday the Pipeclay reefs and the antimony lode were inspected. During his visit, he was accompanied by the Goldfields Secretary, and was received in all the claims with all courtesy and welcome, leaving behind him a remarkably favourable impression of his skill and knowledge. Mr Ulrich's detailed report will be awaited with interest, and will certainly do much in the way of assisting the cheaper and more satisfactory prosecution of reefing enterprise in the Province. And not only this, but it is probable, we have heard it strongly hinted, that a favourable report on Mr Ulrich's part will be the means of causing an appreciable investment of Victorian capital in our quartz-reefs,—a contingency devoutly to be wished, and which, if brought about in the manner suggested, will fix Mr Ulrich's visit as a red-letter epoch in the history of Otago quartz-mining.

THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

MEETING AT CARRICKTON.

A public meeting was held in Mr Angel's Hotel, Carrickton, on Saturday evening, there being a good attendance. Mr Wm. Buchan, who was voted to the chair, introduced the subject they had met to discuss, namely, the new mail arrangements. A letter from Mr Barr, Chief Postmaster, Dunedin, to Mr Angel was read, stating that the mail to Carrickton had been changed to suit some new arrangements down-country, but he (Mr Barr) said if the residents in the district were not satisfied, a memorial from them requesting it to be re-changed would have every consideration.

After some discussion, Mr Thomson proposed, and Mr Rintoul seconded, that a petition be got up at once, and as many signatures as possible obtained; and it be then sent to the Chief Postmaster. This was carried unanimously.

A memorial drawn up by Mr Buchan was then read, and on the motion of Mr Scott, seconded by Mr Griffiths, adopted; and it was signed by all in the room. The memorial complained of the change having been made without the interests of the district being consulted, and requested that the mail might be delivered at Carrickton on Monday, as before.

Several other subjects were then discussed. It was considered that united action was required on the part of the miners to endeavour to get justice done to the goldfields. The Chairman stated that the goldfields party was in the minority in both branches of the Legislature, and as long as representatives who did not care two straws for their constituents, but treated them with contempt, and sacrificed their interests for selfish motives, retained seats in the Legislature, so long would the goldfields be made to submit to unjust and oppressive laws. He would therefore recommend that as many as could make it convenient should join the District Miners' Association. After some further discussion a large number of those present joined the Miners' Association.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—Charles Binge, one acre at Pipeclay: adjourned till 5th February.—Thomas M'Nulty and three others, four acres at Brown's flat: granted.

Protection.—John Beatty and another, 90 days for claim at Bannockburn: granted.—R. Wilson and another, 90 days for claim at Quartzville: granted.—Josiah Green and another, 90 days for claim at Adams's gully: granted.—J. T. H. Brown, 90 days for claim at Doctor's flat: granted.—William Menzies and another, 30 days for claim at Nevis Gorge: granted.—Charles Johnston, 30 days for claim at Nevis Gorge: granted.

Water Race.—Ah Keong, two sluiceheads from Potter's gully: withdrawn.

Residence Areas.—Alexander Campbell, James Ewart, and Edwin Campbell were granted one acre each at Quartz Reef Point.—F. Young, Brown's flat: objected to, and refused.

Gold Mining Leases.—The applications of Thomas M'Morran and of Thomas Logan and two others, at Bendigo, and of Edward Tupker and three others, at Paddy's gully, were adjourned for 30 days for survey. Objections were lodged by Hansen and others to the granting of M'Morran's application.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

AGRICULTURAL LEASES.

C. Colclough, 30 acres between Deadman's Point and Escott's residence on the Cromwell flat.—On the understanding that Escott's objection would be upheld, and part of the land applied for withdrawn from the block, the Warden said he could see no reason for withholding the grant. Survey would therefore be proceeded with, pending which the application would be adjourned.

James Gibson, 30 acres, on the flat between Cromwell and Ah Tong's farm.—Ordered to be surveyed, no objection to the grant being found. The applications objected to by the miners were then brought on. They were as follows: Thomas Baird, 200 acres at Charcoal flat, near head of Lowburn; Robert Kidd, 50 acres in same locality; Martin Heany, 50 acres, around residence, and adjoining Baird's application; G. W. Goodger, 200 acres directly behind Partridge's farm, Lowburn; George Partridge, ten acres around residence; Henry Partridge, 30 acres in same neighbourhood; Lewis Grant, 200 acres at Burn Cottage valley; Ah Tong, 30 acres at his present farmstead; and John Towan, 50 acres behind his property, in the direction of Burn Cottage.

With regard to Ah Tong's, no objections were found, except that possibly a sludge-channel might be required through it. The survey was ordered to be proceeded with, a channel to be left; and applicant then to determine as to whether he would persevere in his application.

John Towan withdrew his application, having discovered that Messrs Loughnan possessed a pre-emptive of ten acres within the block of land he had applied for.

With regard to the others, Mr Johnston, who appeared for the miners, called evidence as to the auriferous nature of the ground. George Redhead, John Werner, and John Hayes were examined,—and cross-examined by Mr Wilson, who appeared in behalf of the application of Thomas Baird,—at considerable length. The evidence they gave was considered conclusive as to the auriferous nature of the ground in the applications of Messrs Baird, Kidd, Grant, and Heany, and these were consequently refused.

No definite evidence was given as to the land applied for by G. W. Goodger, Henry Partridge, and George Partridge being auriferous, and the Warden therefore held over their applications for further information. The surveyor would be asked to report if the blocks lay in the way of an opening for tailings from mining on the terraces behind them, and if so, they would not be granted. If his report was at all favourable in regard to the application of George Partridge, the Warden would strain a point in his favour, as he had been living on the ground for some time, and had part of it under cultivation.

The Warden's Court business having been concluded, an application was made by the plaintiff in the case *Jenkins v. Jenkins* for an adjournment for a fortnight, in order that he might produce another witness (Mr H. Manders, at present in Dunedin). The Magistrate would not grant the application, both plaintiff and defendant having completed their cases.

Mr Drury (reporter for the *Dunedin Times*) then rose, and begged to be allowed to say a few words in reference to the scene of the previous day between himself and Mr Johnston. The Magistrate allowed him. Mr Drury said he had been connected with the press for a number of years, and with the profession of the law for fourteen years, and therefore knew what was due to the sanctity of the witness-box, and the respect of the Court; and he could assure the Bench that he had not looked at Mr Johnston at all.—The Magistrate made a few remarks as to the witness-box being holy ground, and then said he had heard enough of the matter.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The annual meeting of members was held on Monday evening, the 11th inst. The Rev. J. Jones occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The hon. secretary, Mr W. Talboys, read statements of accounts of the Building and General Funds. From these it appeared that towards the Building Fund L.244 had been subscribed, L.133 received as proceeds of the bazaar, and the offertories at the opening services realised L.25. Beside these sums, a mortgage for L.300 had been effected, of which L.200 was now in the hands of the Committee. The total receipts were thus L.563, and this had been expended by paying the contractor L.548, paying L.12 for the church allotments, and in other ways,—a balance of L.4 being still in the Bank. Liabilities on the building were still due to the amount of L.194, made up by L.110 due on the contract, L.30 to Mr Barwell, about L.30 for lamps and a bell, and otherwise. To

meet this the assets were: L.100 still to come on account of mortgage; unpaid subscriptions, L.56; and other small amounts raising them to L.170. Thus the balance still due on the building was L.24. But during the course of the meeting, the Chairman explained that the sum might with fairness be set down at L.60, it being likely there would be a failure to some extent in the receipt of promised subscriptions.

The reports and statements having been received, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Vestry. Mr Talboys was nominated as clergyman's churchwarden, and the meeting elected Mr Wakefield as people's churchwarden. Five vestrymen were elected:—Messrs Nicholas, Brown, Dawkins, Snook, and Tobin.

It was estimated that the raising of L.100 during next year would clear off all liabilities to the end of 1875, and arrangements were made for the collection of subscriptions.

The question of letting the pews was raised, but it was decided that the seats should be free and unappropriated.

With regard to a bell, it was agreed to try to come to an arrangement with a Dunedin firm for the supply of a larger one.

This was the more important of the business of the meeting, which was dismissed by the rev. Chairman with a blessing.

HINTS FOR GOOD TEMPLARS.

I have no desire to run foul of the Good Templars. In writing these lines I have no wish beyond that of deprecating a want of consideration for the feelings of others, which is evinced by many of the brethren of the Order. Human perfectibility is beyond the attainment of mankind. We are none of us infallible. The best of us, after all, are but bad. There is room for improvement even amongst Good Templars. A little more lenity and kindness would not be amiss, not only towards some of their own fraternity, but in respect to others not belonging to the brotherhood. They might refrain from using such tantalising and unfeeling expressions as—"It is never too late to mend," "Another brand plucked from the burning," &c. The poor unfortunate at whose head the like is flung, and who does not wince under the infliction, must be wonderfully callous and unresponsive. The man who, under the guise of friendship, is constantly dinning your former indiscretion in your ears, and who is for ever harrying you by telling you and others what you might have been had you not departed from the course which he has laid down as the being the only correct one to follow, is rather an uncongenial companion, and is, in my estimation, anything but a friend. It is a good thing sometimes to be to the faults of others a little blind; to screen in preference to drawing aside the veil.

Here is a supposititious case in point,—though perhaps, not untrue as a picture of human nature. Look at Simpkins. He is not a Templar, and sometimes puts "an enemy in his mouth." He was at a symposium last night, and feels this morning, both physically and mentally, in an unfit state to be interviewed. But his friend (?) Babble, who belongs to the Order, forces himself into the presence of Simpkins, and after staying long enough to discover that Simpkins is "suffering a recovery," and is in consequence mumpish and splenetic, makes his exit, with quite a gratified expression on his countenance. The condition of Simpkins is right into Babble's hands, as the vulgar saying is. Babble is not long in meeting an acquaintance, whom he immediately proceeds to button-hole, and, with what seems to be a vicious kind of sorrow, informs him that he has just left poor Simpkins, who is in a lamentable plight from the effects of intemperance, and who, he is afraid, is fast going to the dogs.—Preserve us from all such friends, I say.

The Good Templars would get many more to join the Order, were they a little more circumspect in their exhortations and demeanour. They are too apt in showing glaring contrasts; too lavish of unpleasant comparisons. For whether a man be a Good Templar or the reverse, there can be no reason why his past or present vices should be made apparent,—why, in short, he should be held up as an example to point the finger at. To tell a man that he is beginning to become a respectable member of society is not very flattering to his vanity. Neither is it at all pleasant to be told that you are now taking your place amongst men, thereby implying that you were once something akin to a beast. What man likes to have his dissipated and his delinquencies continually thrust in his teeth? Cassio, in the play of *Othello*, got drunk to all intents and purposes; yet, upon being accused of the infirmity, he imagined his honour insulted: his fiery spirit is at once aroused, and he becomes on the instant pugnacious. It is not every man, perhaps, that has such a keen sense of honour; but there are few men, I ween, who, even if they do not become angry, will not experience anything but pleasant emotions at being told that they are drunk, or drunkards, or have been such. So to the Good Templars I would say,—Be charitable and tolerant, my friends; don't trumpet forth to the community the fact that Brother So-and-so was always in rags, in difficulties, and in debt until he joined the Order, and then commence holding forth on the advantages of sobriety, and the incalculable benefits accruing from becoming a member of the G. T.'s. It makes a man look and feel "kinder mean," as the Yankees would say, and will deter many sensitive persons from joining. I expect there is not one of us who, at some time or other

of his life, has not done something that he is now heartily ashamed of; still he would be rendered perpetually miserable by having his former backslidings continually thrust before his eyes, and those of the public. The Good Templars are, if not a Noble Order, at least a good and praiseworthy one, for any society that induces a transition from intemperance to temperance is to be commended; but to be in a manner sat upon by having one's previous mode of life placed as a set-off against the life one has thought fit to adopt as being more beneficial and becoming, is a humiliating position for anyone possessing the least delicacy of feeling.

The advantages derivable from being a Good Templar are self-evident, and easily to be discerned, without resource being had to means that seem to me to be altogether unnecessary for upholding the prestige of the institution. This idea has often caused me to ponder on another striking feature in the Order,—the love of display. Cannot the Good Templars assert themselves in a less assuming manner? Is there any real occasion for so much pageantry? If they wished to be really Good Templars, one would have thought that they would have paid more deference to the scriptural admonition, "In your fasting, fast ye not before men." Regalia and insignias might be dispensed with, I should think, without detracting from the dignity of the wearers. The cost of such accessories might, in my humble opinion, be put to a more judicious and beneficial use. But probably the Good Templars have good reasons for their practices, which I am ignorant of. However that may be, I should dread being a member, were it compulsory to follow such customs. It is better to do good or be good unostentatiously, than pharisaically. So if ever I find occasion to become a Good Templar, I will, at all events, wear no showy scarf or apron, nor shoulder a gaudy banner, to inform the public of my conversion and amendment.

January 8, 1875.

LAWRENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Owing to an over indulgence of festivity during the holiday season, I have fallen short in my usual quota of news to your very valuable and largely circulated journal, but having become convalescent again, I start my new year's budget with a few items which I hope will prove acceptable to your numerous readers.

There was a large gathering of householders at the Saturday meeting for the election of a new school committee; in fact, it was the largest gathering that has been for years. Mr M'Coy read the statement of the retiring committee, which was as follows:—£276 was paid for salaries; improvements, £31; general expenses, £95. The receipts showed £228 for school fees; Government subsidy, £332 10s.; fencing subsidy, £40,—which, with monies due from school fees and Government subsidy would, when realised, leave a credit balance in favour of school of £106 8s. 8d. On the motion of Mr Stewart, seconded by Mr Fraer, the report was received and adopted. The nomination of a committee then took place, when the following names were proposed:—Messrs Jamison, M'Coy, Hayes, Squires, J. Thompson, Abel, Jeffery, Harrop, Rev. Mr Menzies, Ferguson, Fraer, M'Kinlay, Pressly, Sutherland, and Hay. It was decided to ballot for nine members, when Messrs M'Coy, Jamison, Squires, Hayes, J. Thompson, Abel, Jeffrey, Fraer, and Ferguson were returned, the two latter being the new members in place of Messrs Harrop and Menzies, the other seven having been on the committee for 1874. An objection was raised before the election to Rev. Mr Menzies' name, by Mr Adams, who thought it better that clergymen should be excluded from national school committees. The chairman would, however, allow of no discussion, and the election proceeded, with the result as above. Mr Jamison was elected president; Messrs Abel and Ferguson to select prizes; Messrs M'Coy and Jamison to conduct the examination on Wednesday, January 20; and Messrs Thompson and Fraer to be a visiting committee for the first quarter.

Our annual race meeting on the 21st and 22nd inst., promises to be very successful. For the Lawrence Handicap there are eleven entries, which are as follows:—Traitor, 9st 2lb; Flying Dutchman, 8st 11lb; Pertobe, 8st 4lb; Unknown, 8st; Tripolis, 7st 10lb; Tadmore, 7st 9lb; Somnambula, 7st 9lb; Right Bower, 7st 8lb; Earl of Lynne, 7st 2lb; Bothwell, 7st; Kathleen, 6st 12lb. Mabel was disqualified.

The Court Star of Tuapeka, A.O.F., held a very successful anniversary on the 31st ult., viz., a soiree and ball. Over eighty couples were present. The following are the officers for the ensuing six months: M. Fraer, C.R.; M. Taggart, S.C.R.; Thompson, secretary; Crow, treasurer; M. Raer, S.W.; Craig, J.W.; Cochran, S.B.; O'Leary, J.B. This lodge has nearly eighty members, and over £200 worth of assets.

The English opera troupe performs here to-night and Friday night, and no doubt will draw good houses.

New Discovery.—Great Rush to the Great Clearing Sale at the London House.—W. Talboys would call the attention of the public to the cheapest sale ever held in Cromwell, and is fully aware that it is only necessary to make it known to cause a GREAT RUSH, for the public know from experience the great bargains to be obtained at this house, at such a time in particular. Inspection is invited, and is bound to cause a purchase. The price list will be found in another column.—ADVT.

Coach Accident at Winton.

A report of the accident that befel Flint's coach, when crossing the Mataura, has been given in the *Invercargill journals*, but we are informed it does not supply the full particulars of the matter. The accident took place in this way. The coach arrived at the crossing place, Mataura, at noon on Friday. The very heavy rains mentioned by our Arrowtown correspondent had spread so wide as to flood this river from bank to bank, and the passengers refused to cross. By six p.m. the river had fallen some seven inches; Flint then declared it fordable. The passengers, who comprised Messrs Phillipi, Pearson, Ayme (of the American observation of Venus party), Malaghan, Powell, Haines, and Manders, desired that the ford should first be tested by passing across it on horseback. Flint decided that this precaution was unnecessary, and the attempt to cross was then made. After getting into the middle of the stream three of the horses began to swim, but the fourth would not swim and proved a great drawback. The opposite ford was missed, and it was now impossible to land on that side of the river. It was necessary to recross the river, and that with a drowning horse. The rolling stream quickly obtained a mastery over horses and coach, which were soon in the process of being swept down the stream. Flint then lost all presence of mind. Mr D. Powell, however, was equal to the emergency. He managed to obtain a hold upon the drowning horse's harness, and with a portion of the reins drew the other horses to the side of the river that had been left. He was fortunate in his attempt, and when down about two hundred yards from the ford jumped into the river. He was enabled to hold both the horse down on its side and bring in the pole of the coach. All this was done by sheer strength. The passengers then, one by one, left the coach, jumping as quietly as possible into the river, and floating to the bank. The coach, during its passage down and across the stream, had rolled and surged frightfully, but most happily had not upset. When the last passenger had jumped into the river it rolled over. The fore-wheels had parted from it. By the daring efforts of some teamsters who had witnessed the whole affair, and who, at the request of Mr Malaghan, had got horses ready for an emergency, and now lent valuable aid, at great risk a rope was attached to the coach, which, after continued exertions, was finally saved, as well as most of its contents. Everyone was wet; no "Hennessy"; no change of clothes. All looked like white savages in Nature's own garment. It was hours before relief arrived from Kingeton; but the teamsters, who had also got wet, acted most nobly. Flint lost his footing, and was also saved by Mr Powell, to whom the majority of, if not all, the passengers owe their lives. The transit party were fortunate in securing their instruments and photos without much damage. The coach was over-topping the horses when Powell determined on making the critical jump.—Star.

Taking Toll.

A snow having fallen, the young folks of a village got up a grand sleighing party to a country tavern, at some distance; and the interesting Widow Lambkin sat in the same sleigh and under the same buffalo robe with myself.

"O, O, don't!" she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, catching me by the arm, and turning her veiled face towards me, while her little eyes twinkled through the gauze in the moonlight.

"Don't what?" I asked; "I'm not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied Mrs Lambkin.

"Toll!" I rejoined; "what is that?"

"Now, do tell!" exclaimed the widow, her clear laugh ringing above the music of the bells. "Dr Mellows pretends he don't know what toll is."

"Indeed, I don't then!" I said, laughing in my turn.

"Don't know that the gentlemen, when they go a sleighing, claim a kiss as toll, when they cross a bridge! Well, I never!"

But shall I tell all? The struggles of the widow to hold the veil were not sufficient to tear it, and somehow, when the veil was removed, her face was turned directly towards my own, and the snow glittering in the moonlight, and the horse trotting on of himself, the toll was taken for the first time in the life of Dr Mellows.

Soon we came to a long bridge, but the widow said it was "no use to resist," and she paid as we reached it.

"But you won't toll for every span, will you, doctor?" To which the only reply was a practical negative to the question.—*American Paper*.

A capital story is told, illustrative of Yankee business virtue, of a conductor on one of the lines of railway, who "entering the service of the company without a 'red cent,'" had contrived on 60 dollars a month to purchase, in little over a year, "a house, a 2-40 nag, a gold chronometer and fixings, a diamond ring and pin, and other costly articles to numerous to mention." A director of the company moved that he be dismissed. The man, he urged, "had house, horse, watch, ring, and pin—was completely set up, in fact; if a reasonable man, he ought to be contented;" a new hand, on the contrary, would have all these things to buy. And the man was retained accordingly.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)
AN T O U CASE.

M'Kenna v. Money.—Claim of £9, on an I O U. This case had been adjourned for some time, the plaintiff, through an accident, not being able to appear. Defendant failed on this occasion to put in an appearance, and judgment went by default.

DISPUTED BET.

Moore v. Gains.—Claim of £1. The circumstances of this case were as follows:—Moore and a person named Beattie had a bet in Daggs Clutha Hotel, as to whether Beattie was in Newcastle-on-Tyne when a certain medal hanging in the bar was won. Apparently, a misunderstanding had arisen in this way: Beattie said "he was in Newcastle ten years ago when that medal was won," while the date on the medal was twelve years ago. Moore therefore claimed to have won the bet, and, as he was afraid betting was not legal, now sued to recover the £1, the money he had deposited in the hands of the defendant, John Gains.

The case was rendered extremely confusing, in consequence of Moore's deafness and Gains' unintelligibility, the latter being a foreigner. During Gains' statement, he said Beattie had won the bet and had the money handed over to him, but this point evidently escaped the notice of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate said he would simply have to consider whether Moore could recover money put into a stakeholder's hands for the purposes of a bet, and as this was an uncommon point, he would give his decision in the afternoon. When afternoon came, Mr Simpson postponed his decision for a week.

LAWYERS' CHARGES.

G. T. Stephenson v. William Johnston.—Plaintiff sued defendant for the sum of £3 1s, made up in the following manner:—£2 1s, the amount of judgment by the Court in the case Stephenson v. Watson, and £1 given by plaintiff to defendant to cover preliminary charges in such case.

The plaintiff conducted his own case. The defendant filed a set-off, amounting to £3 4s 6d, made up as follows:—£1 1s, retaining fee in prospective case of Colclough v. Stephenson; £1 11s 6d, professional charges in decided case of Stephenson v. Watson; and 12s, costs of Court in latter case.

G. T. Stephenson, who before he was sworn, said he wished to make a few remarks as to his objects and reasons in bringing the case, and, being allowed, indulged in rather an excited tirade against lawyers in general, and Mr Johnston in particular, gave evidence, having at length been called to order by the Magistrate, as follows:—Some little time ago, I had an action against Watson for £3 1s; Mr Starkey recommended Mr Johnston, and I spoke to him in Starkey's bar. I told him I did not particularly want a solicitor, it was a plain case, and I could not afford much expense in the event of losing. Johnston agreed to take 10s 6d if I lost, and if I won, which appeared probable, he would get £1 1s allowed by the Magistrate as professional fee, and this Watson would have to pay. On the understanding that if I gained the case, I was to pay nothing, and if I lost, 10s 6d and costs of Court, I put the matter in his hands. Having no silver on me at the time, only one and five-penny notes, I gave him a £1 note to pay the preliminary expenses of summons, etc. I told him I had no silver, and as he said he had no change, he kept the note. I got a verdict of £2 1s, and costs of Court. Coming out of Court, I asked Mr Johnston why he did not ask for professional costs, and he replied that there was no necessity, the Magistrate always allowed what he thought fit. I had received a letter from Watson, threatening me with all sorts of annoyance for suing him, (which Mr Johnston refused to read to the Court at my request), and in consequence of this letter, I pressed Mr Johnston to take out instant execution, and he said he would. When I next saw him, he said he had no money to pay the execution fee, and indeed had forgotten about it, but would write to Watson. I still urged execution. I never authorised Mr Johnston to write any letters to Watson, and refuse to pay him for writing them. Once when Mr Johnston was at Clyde, I left a note for him in Cromwell, telling him to take out execution, and according to his bill, he makes out this letter to be an authority for writing two letters to Watson. When I asked Mr Johnston for a settlement, Watson having paid, he tendered me 5s 6d. He credits me with £1, £2 1s, and costs of Court 9s, not 12s, which he charges me with. (The Clerk of the Court explained the mistake, and afterwards gave evidence concerning it.) He admits receiving £3 10s. He charges me £1 1s as retaining fee in case of Colclough v. Stephenson. I told Mr Johnston if Colclough sued me, which he threatened to do, I would very likely get him to appear. I spoke of Colclough's case as an inducement. I explained the affair to him shortly, and he assured me Colclough had not a leg to stand on. He charges me with the guinea as a "retaining" fee. I swear "retain" or "retaining" was never mentioned by me.

Cross-examined by Mr Johnston:—Who advised you in bringing the action?—I advised myself. I am not a lawyer, and do not know law points; although I have relations in the law.

Mr Simpson: Perhaps so, but law does not go by blood. Your father might be Lord High Chancellor of England, and very possibly you might know nothing of law.

This was plaintiff's case.

William Johnston, sworn, stated: Stephenson showed me an account he had received from Mr Colclough for services done in floating some mining speculation, if I remember aright, and said Colclough was going to sue him. He asked me if I was willing to be retained, and I replied that I was. Three or four days afterwards, Colclough came to me about the same affair, when I told him I was retained by Stephenson, and had got my retaining fee. Stephenson afterwards spoke to me about Watson's affair for £3 1s, and as it was a small amount, I agreed, if he lost, to charge him 10s 6d. I told him it was the usual rule to cause defendant to pay the professional costs. Stephenson handed me a £1 note, saying that was all the money he had. I placed that to the credit of retaining fee in Colclough's case, although he did not specially instruct me to do so. When the Watson case was over, Stephen-

son asked me to use every exertion to get the money. I wrote to Watson, and afterwards received a letter from Stephenson asking me to take out execution. I did not do so, not caring to advance the expenses, and thinking Stephenson vindictive. When Stephenson asked me for his "sugar," I showed him a statement, and tendered him 5s 6d. I lost time in Watson's affair, and consider a charge of £1 11s 6d reasonable; in fact, I never made a more reasonable charge in my life.

Cross-examined by Mr Stephenson: I believe I know the nature of an oath, and when I entered the box I swore to tell the truth. When you gave me the pound note, I saw no bundle of notes; you said it was all the money you had. There was no mention of me giving you change out of the note. Sometimes a professional fee is asked for when a magistrate is giving judgment; not always. I swear you put the specific question to me,—"Was I willing to be retained in the case of Colclough v. Stephenson." (Mr Stephenson: You told me, Mr Johnston, when I was talking to you about the Watson case, that if I had at any time given Watson £1, he could put it to the credit of any account he liked; and you appear to have done precisely the same thing.)—I don't think you told me outside the Court to take out instant execution. I wrote to Watson in consequence of general instructions. I had no money in hand to take out execution against Watson, and was not willing to advance anything for you. (Mr Stephenson: No, you were perfectly willing to go as far as the amount of the verdict against Watson, but not a penny beyond it.)

Mr Johnston here complained of the behaviour of Mr E. A. Drury, one of the reporters at the table. He asked that Mr Drury might look at his notes or at the table, not turn round and look at him; and he complained to the Bench that Mr Drury was smirking at him in the most annoying manner.—The Magistrate had not noticed it, but requested Mr Drury to pay attention to the request of Mr Johnston, and, if need be, amend his behaviour.—Mr Drury said he would be able to defend himself from this attack in the press.

Examination proceeded with: I told you it was the usual course for the Magistrate to allow a professional fee of one guinea, to be paid by defendant. The reason, if you press me, why I did not ask for a professional fee in Watson's case was that I did not think you deserved it.

Charles Colclough: I did some work for Mr Stephenson in the way of taking steps to float a mining company, and could not get what I claimed for doing so from Stephenson. One day I met Mr Johnston in the street, and, wishing to get a little cheap law, I put a supposition case on the basis of the circumstances of my affair with Stephenson. Unfortunately, in detailing the circumstances, I got over-interested, and mentioned Mr Stephenson's name, when Mr Johnston pulled me up, and said he was retained for Stephenson in the case. I, having in view my experience of Stephenson, asked Johnston if he had got his retaining fee; and he said he had, or at any rate professed himself satisfied.

F. J. Wilson, examined: 31s 6d is a fair charge for Mr Johnston's work in the Watson case. I could not make up an account for less without injustice to my brother practitioners.

B. R. Baird went into the box, and explained that Mr Johnston had originally paid him 12s as costs in the Watson case, but that in charging Watson, he had neglected to include 3s mileage, so that Watson only paid 9s, and still owed the Court 3s.

This was defendant's case, and Mr Johnston addressed a few words to the Bench, quoting from "Roscoe" with regard to the point that a creditor, having received a sum of money from a debtor, can place it to the credit of which of that debtor's accounts he pleases.

The Magistrate was of opinion that Mr Johnston's set-off was not properly before the Court, no bill having been delivered to the plaintiff one month previously. On the merits of the case, he was of opinion that judgment should go against the plaintiff, considering that 31s 6d was a reasonable charge on Mr Johnston's part. But the set-off could not be allowed, and was not to be considered in his decision. With regard to the £1, he was of opinion from the evidence that there was no special direction as to retaining fee, so that judgment would be for plaintiff in the full amount of £3 10s, with costs. Time would be given for payment, to allow Mr Johnston to enter action for the amount of his set-off.

Mr Johnston and Mr Wilson differed in opinion from the Magistrate in regard to the set-off not being properly in Court, but were unable to produce authorities on the matter.

CHANGE FOR A £10 NOTE.

Holliday v. Jackson.—Claim, £10. Mr Johnston for plaintiff.

Joseph Holliday gave evidence as follows:—On Thursday, 7th instant, I went into the bar of Jackson's hotel at the Carrick. Mrs Jackson and a young man named Reid were there. I went in on purpose to get change for a £10 note. I asked the young man to have a drink, but he refused, being a Good Templar. I handed Mrs Jackson the £10 note. I had been drinking, and was necessitated to go outside for a short time. On coming in, I asked Mrs Jackson for the change. She laughed at me. I have since asked several times, but I have either been refused or laughed at. There was no denial of receiving the note.

Mr Jackson: I acknowledge receiving the note, but it was in part payment of Holliday's board and refreshments.

Witness cross-examined:—I knew what I was doing. I do not know how much I owe you, or if I owe you anything. I never got an account.

Andrew Reid gave evidence. He was in the bar, and saw Holliday give Mrs Jackson the note. Holliday said, "Here, old woman, take this." Then he went outside, and when he came back asked witness to have a drink. Mrs Jackson refused to give him drink, and then he asked for change.

Mrs Jackson for the defence, said she had asked Holliday the previous day for money towards his account. Holliday came in and gave her the £10 note, saying, "Here, old woman, I won't be too hard with you; take this." When she refused him the drink, he first asked for change.

In cross-examination, she said Holliday had told her, when she asked him for money, he would get settled up for his contract on Thursday. Holliday owed Mr Jackson £23.

John Jackson heard Holliday come into the bar, and heard the words he used, as his wife had stated. He did not know what it was Holliday was offering, but his wife afterwards came and showed it to him.

The Magistrate said he was of opinion that Holliday voluntarily gave the £10 for the purpose of paying his board, and he therefore gave judgment for defendant.

Mr Jackson asked for costs, but was refused.

ADJOURNED CASE.

Evans v. M'Nulty.—Plaintiff in this case was still unable to appear in consequence of illness, and a further adjournment of a fortnight was granted.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT.

Jenkins v. Jenkins.—This was an application on the part of the husband that the Bench should undo an order previously granted to his wife under the above Act.

Mr Johnston conducted the case for the applicant, and Mr Wilson for the defendant.

Evidence was heard at great length on both sides, and the Magistrate held over his decision until next week.

ASSESSMENT APPEAL.

John Marsh's appeal was adjourned until Friday next.

LICENSES.

Samuel Halcrow, slaughteryard license at Doctor's flat: granted.—Reuben Isaacs, hawkers' license: granted.—Charles Seymour, hawkers' license: adjourned for a week.

Robert Dagg, of the Clutha Hotel, was granted permission to keep his licensed house open till 3 a.m. on night of Masonic Ball.—In connection with this case, the Magistrate said a fee—of from 5s to £2—was required to be paid to the Town Clerk, who must certify to the fee having been paid before the license would issue.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the *Dunedin Guardian* says that a man was recently buried in the Lawrence Cemetery, who three weeks before left Clydevale station with a cheque for £110 in his pocket, and returned with £92s. This man died through the effects of hard drinking, and the writer suggests the advisability of some inquiry by the police into the matter.

Sir James Fergusson bought a lot of rural land by proxy at the sale of the Fielding settlement near Wellington. A good deal more was bought for other swells. The land abuts upon the main line of railway between Wellington, Wanganui, and Napier, and about 1000 people have already settled in the district.

J. Houghton, grocer, of Wellington, Willis-street, attempted to commit suicide one afternoon lately, by tying a 14lb weight to his feet and throwing himself into the small well at the rear of his premises. He stated, on being taken out by Mr Meech and another, that he was tired of this world. To give him time for consideration the Police Magistrate remanded him for seven days.

The local paper says that during the Christmas and New Year week, £1000 was subscribed for charitable and religious purposes in the Juangahua district, on the West Coast.

The *New Zealand Times* states that the gentlemen who have been the successful tenderers for the construction of the Great Gipsy Land Victorian Railway at £127,500, are Millar Brothers, sons of the well-known consulting civil engineer, Millar, F.S.A. The junior member of the firm last year erected the Rangitikei bridge, in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand, in an almost incredible short space of time. They are, we learn, the largest bridge constructors in Australia.

The following are the Otago cricketers in the match with Canterbury this year:—Allen, Downes, J. C. Fulton, Glen, Godby, Kettle, S. Lambert, Paramor, Reade, D. K. Rhodes, Sampson, and Tait.

A girl named Isabella Thompson, aged 13, was found dead, with her throat cut, in a paddock at Lyttelton at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 10th instant. The appearance of the body and clothes leads to the inference that the girl had been outraged. A man named Alfred Osborne, recently released from gaol, where he had been undergoing a sentence of twelve months for vagrancy, has been arrested on suspicion; and another has also been arrested, on whose clothes blood was found, and whose hands were full of gorse-pricks.—Osborne has since been discharged, and the police are certain that the other (Mercer by name) is the right man. It is said that he was once sentenced to twelve months for indecent assault on a little girl at the Buller.

The yacht *Ripple* capsized in a sudden squall in Akaroa harbour on Saturday. Mr Sale, her owner, and Mr C. A. Nalder, solicitor, of Lyttelton, who was on a visit to Mr Sale, were drowned. Two others swam ashore. The *Evening Star* gives the following particulars in connection with the yacht:—"The *Ripple* was a gunter-rigged five-ton yacht, built by H. Green, of Dunedin, and till a week ago was owned by Messrs J. H. Harris, T. Fraser, Gibbs, and Johnston, of Dunedin. It will be recollected that she was taken by her owners to Lyttelton, where in the regatta there on New Year's Day, she carried off the yacht race prize. Mr Sale, the owner of the Annie Ogle, the second boat, and an enthusiastic yachtsman, was so well pleased with the *Ripple's* performance that he at once purchased her. Mr Nalder, the solicitor, who was drowned with him, was an equally enthusiastic man for aquatics, and he was always one of the leading spirits in the Lyttelton regatta. Mr Gibbs, we hear, before leaving Lyttelton, sailed with the late Mr Sale, to whom he is reported to have said:—"I hope the *Ripple* will not drown anybody, but if they sail her as they sail the Annie Ogle she certainly will." How prophetic his words were the telegram unfortunately shows."

Captain Logan, of the *Hero*, has been fined £150 in Auckland, for overloading his vessel on the trip when the Governor came over. A telegram in the *Evening Star* says the Governor was annoyed at being crowded, and occupying one cabin with a theatrical company. One morning at breakfast, he said he would never travel again in the boat, and Captain Logan replied he could do without him, and did not want him. This has cost the captain £150.

Newton, a Maori, was sentenced to death at the last Supreme Court in Auckland for the murder of a young Maori girl. The Natives had declared that if the Pakehas would not hang him, they would. He seems perfectly callous, and infirmed the gaoler before the trial that he expected he would be hung. Before the inquiry into the murder he had so far humbugged the Natives into the belief that death was from a visitation of God, or heart disease, that they were going to bury the girl without investigation; but one old Chief, observing blood issue from her mouth, insisted on an examination by the Pakeha doctors, which resulted in showing that the spinal column of the neck had been broken, which was not visible to the Natives. The girl's nose was quite flattened on her face—evidently done by breaking her neck across the villain's knee.

New Zealand horses are doing better in Australia. Lurline, in the Midsummer Handicap on New Year's Day in Melbourne ran second to Wollamai (7st 5lb), Newbold, (8st 10lb) being third. Imperial, Prophet, Early Morn, Maid of Avenel, Dolphin, Sunbeam, and other good horses also started, to all of which Lurline was giving weight varying from 9lbs to 12lbs. The distance was one mile and three-quarters, and was done in 3 minutes 13 seconds. When near home the three placed drew right away from the rest of the field, Newbold, however, soon falling back, and leaving Lurline with a slight lead of Wollamai. A fine finish ensued between the two, Wollamai getting the best of it and winning by three parts of a length. The *Argus* states that the mare was not well ridden by Lyford, or she might have won; while the *Age* gives the distance she was beaten by as two lengths. At Williamstown on December 26, Calumny (7st 7lb), ran third to Gaslight (6st 7lb), and Cyclops (8st 5lb) in the Werribee Park Handicap.

The owner of the racehorse Bundarra was fined in the nominal penalty of a shilling and costs, at the Thames, for raffling his horse. The Magistrate, Captain Fraser, who is a well-known sporting man, said he failed to see the difference between raffling horses and raffling dolls in bazaars.

The New King of Spain.

Last week we published a telegraphic announcement of the fact that Alphonso, son of Isabella the Second had been proclaimed King of Spain, and that "he was recognised by the armies" and everywhere else peaceably. Commenting on the subject, the *Evening Star* of the 11th inst., says:—

The Bourbons are once more coming to the surface. Six years ago Spain rebelled against Isabella. Somewhat over four years since she renounced her claim to the throne in favour of Alphonso, who is now some months more than seventeen years of age, having been born on November 28, 1857. In 1870, Amadeus, son of Victor Emmanuel, was elected King by the Cortes, an office which he held until February 11, 1873, when he resigned, saying, "For two long years have I worn the crown of Spain, and Spain still lives in perpetual struggle. . . . If the enemies of her well-being were strangers or foreigners, then at the head of her valiant and suffering soldiers I would be the first to combat them. All those, however, who by their sword, their pens, and their speech aggravate and perpetuate the evils of the nation are Spaniards;" and after a few further comments Amadeus renounced the crown for himself, his children, and his family. Another attempt at forming the Government into a republic was then made, but ever since the abdication of the King elect, Spain has been harassed by a bloody and bitter civil war. Whether this change in the form of government will reconcile parties is doubtful, for Queen Isabella reigned in defiance of the ancient Salic law, which was set aside by Ferdinand VII., her father, in her favour; and the claim of Don Carlos to the throne, for which he has warred for thirty-four years, is based upon the illegality of that transaction, by which he was excluded from the succession. Much as there was to be condemned in Isabella, Spain advanced during her reign in importance and internally, but has since lost ground so rapidly through civil dissension that nothing but a strong Government can put an end to the anarchy that prevails. Whether this can be accomplished by a youth of seventeen depends upon the chance of his being fortunate in his councillors and ministers, for an "old head is not to be found on young shoulders."

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Those men and women who have been the vic-
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek
that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's
control. When will the public understand that
it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified
medical man, who has made this his sole study,
rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-
postors, who merely harp and prey upon their
pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn
the public of these quacks is his chief reason
for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of
spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,
lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency,
drainage from the system, and the various effects
of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from dis-
eases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith in-
vites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesita-
tion in stating that no medical man, either here
or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has
had. Therefore, those who really desire to be
treated by one who is at the head of his profes-
sion in this branch of medical practice should
lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should
anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on
application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at
182 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence
of the Governor.)

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so
packed as to avoid observation.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and
influenza may always be radically removed by
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-
purities, and fortify the system against constitu-
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-
larity of the system, as they remove all cause of
maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-
ing properties, females of all ages to robust
health.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-
quently getting out of order, and require some
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system,
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigo-
rate the digestive organs. They gently excite
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and
biliousness.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first
departure from health! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fever-
ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked,
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which
may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better
adapted than any other remedy for all external
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach,
warns us that digestion is not proceeding prop-
erly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,
give strength to every organ, speedily remove
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches,
and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also
disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnatu-
rally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken
in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their
cooling and purifying properties.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pill.
They act most energetically on the glandula
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and
impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known
in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the	Retention of Urine
Bowels	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Doloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Venerical Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from what- ever cause
Headache	&c. &c. &c.
Indigestion	

* * There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients,
in every disorder are affixed to each box, and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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